Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Texas

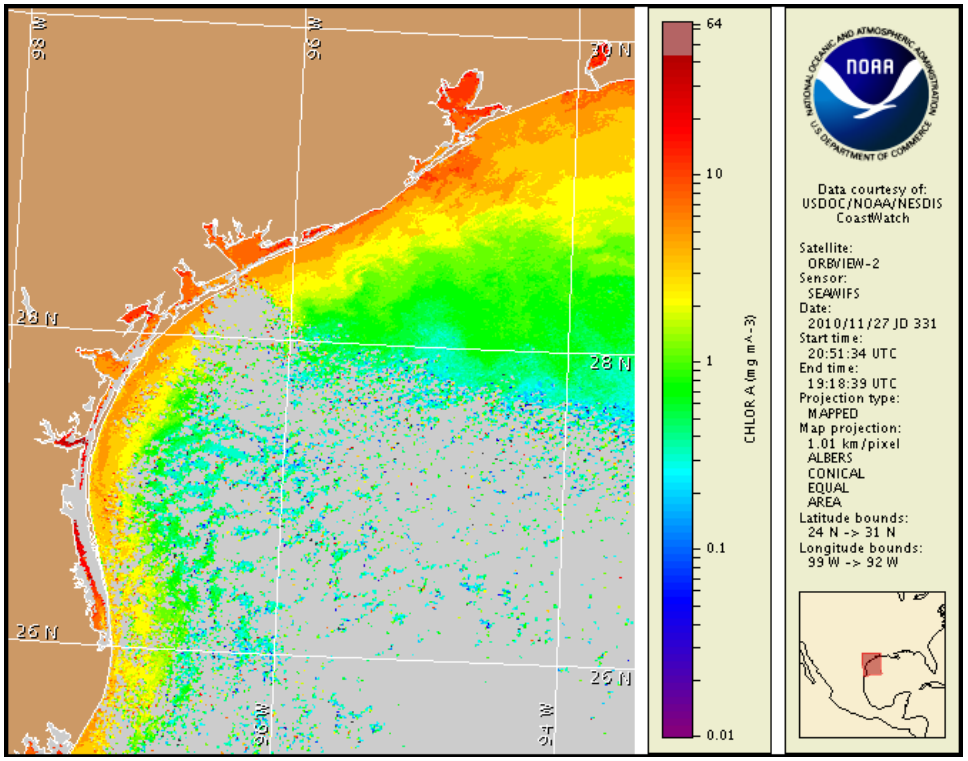
29 November 2010

NOAA Ocean Service

NOAA Satellites and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: November 22, 2010



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible HAB areas shown by red polygon(s). Cell concentration sampling data from November 19 to 24 shown as red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue(very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). For a list of cell count data providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HABFS bulletin guide:

http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/habfs_bulletin_guide.pdf

Please note the following restrictions on all SeaWiFS imagery derived from CoastWatch.

1. Data are restricted to civil marine applications only; i.e. federal, state, and local government use/distribution is permitted.
2. Image products may be published in newspapers. Any other publishing arrangements must receive GeoEye approval via the CoastWatch Program.

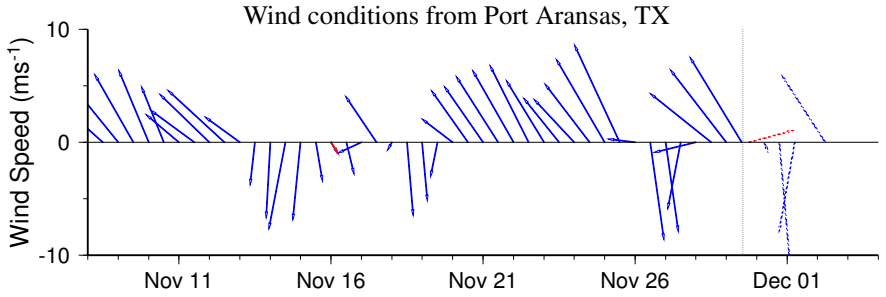
Conditions Report

There is currently no indication of a harmful algal bloom at the coast in Texas. No impacts are expected alongshore Texas today through Sunday, December 5.

Analysis

There is currently no indication of a harmful algal bloom at the coast in Texas. Patches of elevated chlorophyll are visible in the imagery along much of the Texas coastline. A broad band of elevated to high chlorophyll (3 to >10 μg/L) remains visible stretching along- and offshore from Sabine Pass to Cavalle Pass. Elevated chlorophyll (2-6 μg/L) also remains visible along- and offshore from the region south of Matagorda Island to South Padre Island. Elevated chlorophyll along the coast appears to be due to the resuspension of benthic chlorophyll and sediments following strong winds over the past few days and is most likely not related to a harmful algal bloom. Forecast models indicate a maximum transport of 30 km south along the coast from Port Aransas from November 27 to December 2.

Kavanaugh, Derner

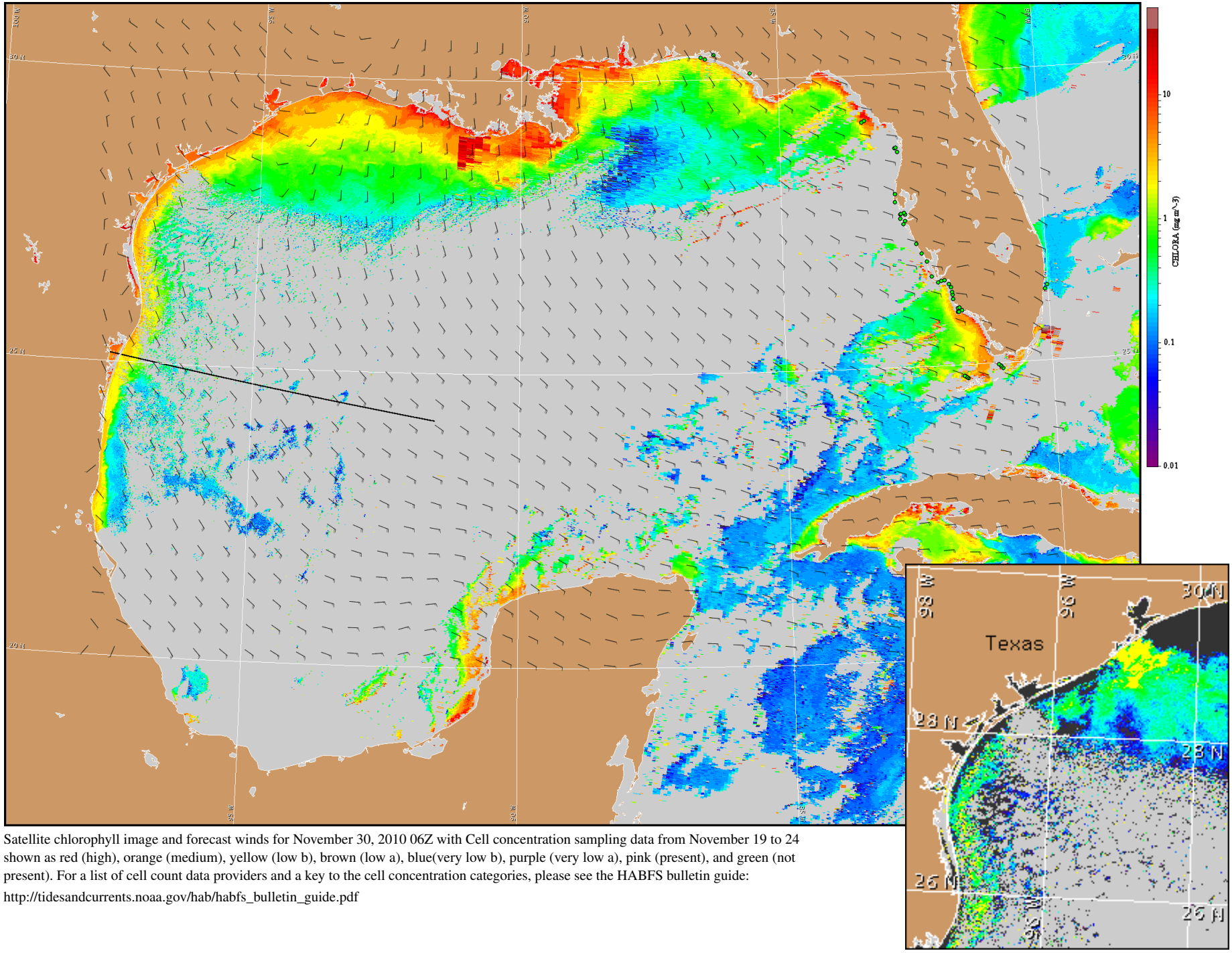


Wind speed and direction are averaged over 12 hours from buoy measurements. Length of line indicates speed; angle indicates direction. Red indicates that the wind direction favors upwelling near the coast. Values to the left of the dotted vertical line are measured values; values to the right are forecasts. Wind observation and forecast data provided by NOAA's National Weather Service (NWS).

Wind Analysis

South wind (20 kn, 10 m/s) decreasing in speed this afternoon (5-15 kn, 3-8 m/s). Northeast wind (10-15 kn, 5-8 m/s) tonight becoming a north wind (15-30 kn, 8-15 m/s) through Tuesday night. Northeast wind (5-10 kn, 3-5 m/s) Wednesday becoming a southeast wind (10-15 kn, 5-8 m/s) through Friday.

To see previous bulletins and forecasts for other Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin regions, visit the NOAA Harmful Algal Bloom Operational Forecast System bulletin archive: http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/bulletins.html



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for November 30, 2010 06Z with Cell concentration sampling data from November 19 to 24 shown as red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue(very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). For a list of cell count data providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HABFS bulletin guide: http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/habfs_bulletin_guide.pdf

Verified and suspected HAB areas shown in red. Other areas of high chlorophyll concentration shown in yellow (see p. 1 analysis for interpretation).